

FREIGHTS.

THE
COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

J. L. WILLIAMS, LTD.

The China Mail Office,
Hongkong.

EMY EDITION WITH APPENDIX.

THE EDITION, 1863.

Price, 35

including Price, Ten Dollars.

ing is an Abstract of the Con-

tract:

AP. I.—See, I to 4.

Treaties with China.

with Great Britain,

Text of the same.

with the United States

with France.

with Russia.

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AP. II.—See, I to 5.

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on Articles of Export.

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option of Articles of Import.

option of Articles of Export.

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in Chinchow or Swatow.

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in Foochow.

of Macau.

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open to Foreign Commerce.

China.

Commercial Weights.

of Capacity.

of Length.

of Land Measures.

Divisions of Time.

AP. IV.—See, I to 11.

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Money, Weights, &c.

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Money, Weights, &c.

of Macau.

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China.

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of Length.

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Divisions of Time.

AP. VI.—See, I to 11.

Monograms, Weights, &c.

Money, Weights, &c.

of Siam.

Money, Weights, &c.

of Macau.

Commerce with Japan.

between Great Britain and

open to Foreign Commerce.

China.

Commercial Weights.

of Capacity.

of Length.

of Land Measures.

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Comparison of Prices.

Exchanges, &c.

Time.

Comparison of Weights.

Measurement of Cargo.

Operations.

Containing Sailing Direc-

tions for the Coast of China, and for the

islands; also giving the meanings

of words occurring in Charts and

Tables; and also a Table of Po-

tencies on the Chinese and Japa-

nese Coasts.

in his Preface says:—"The

ap. VII., for estimating prices,

of goods, exchanges, &c. have

been drawn from those constantly in use

by foreign merchants in China.

calculating the prices of tea in

rice have been copied from the

standard tables, by the kind per-

son who has had much ex-

perience in Eastern Asia.

and sailing Directions has

been drawn from the "China Pilot."

interruptions, the coast from

Hakodadi are all described in

the Chinese coasts, the Direc-

tions improved by the insertion

of characters for the names of

it could be ascertained."

be sent through any of the

agents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,

(late A. Shortridge & Co.)

Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

A. SAINT has on sale

BOOKS

Rifle Practice,

the WIMBLEDON RIFLE

MEETINGS.)

CONTAINING—

VICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND

LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES

REGULATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU-

CENSER KEEPER, AND TAX-

TAXES, 10 cents each

for the present pocket.

CHINA MAIL

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. NO. 1834. 號四月廿九十六百八千英

ap28

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1869.

ap27

Price, \$2 per annum.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

R. J. DE SOUZA, of De Souza & Co.,

Printers, finds it necessary to CAU-

TION tradesmen and others giving

credit on his account to an individual

of the same name who figured as defendant

yesterday in the Summary Jurisdiction

Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, and American Ports

generally:—WHITE & BAUER, San

Francisco.

CHINA:—Soo-tow, Brown & Co. Amoy,

Giles & Co., Foochow, Thompson &

Co., Shanghai, Messrs. BIELFIELD &

ZACHARIE, Manila, Karuth &

Co.

Departures.

April 24, Governor Higginson, for Shanghai.

24, Maria Rickmers, for Yokohama.

24, Lima, for Guan.

24, Ville de Granada, for Singapore.

24, White Cloud, for St. John.

New Advertisements.

W. P. MOORE,

HAIR DRESSER AND PERFUMER.

Respectfully begs to inform his

Patrons and the public that he has moved his

Saloon to the Room lately occupied by the

UNION DOCK CO.'S Office, where he hopes

for the continuance of the kind patronage

that has been given him since the opening

of the HONGKONG HOTEL.

Having added an assortment of Furnishing Goods and

Perfumery to his former Stock, he hopes by

the excellence of his Goods and the moderation

of his prices to deserve the Patronage

of the Public of Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 14, 1869.

ap28

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N

OTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid

Capital of One Hundred Dollars per

Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the

Corporation's Stock will fall due on the

dates following, viz.—

On 1st July, 1869, \$25

1st July, 1870, 25

1st Jan., 1872, 25

1st Jan., 1873, 25

\$100

Shareholders electing to pay the whole

or any portion of the above by anticipation

will receive interest at the rate of

5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly,

until the respective dates at which the

Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such

payments will be issued at the Head Office

and Branches.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

VICTOR KRESSER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

ap27

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-

ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE

DIVIDEND declared for the year

ending on 31st December last, at the

rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say

\$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50

per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is

payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd

instant, at the Offices of the Corporation,

where Shareholders are requested to apply

for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

VICTOR KRESSER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 13, 1869.

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MESSRS. KOSS & CO.,

Queens' Road Central.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles
and Southampton;
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, King
George's Sound, Melbourne
and Sydney.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"CHINA," Capt. J. D. STEWARD, with
Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on THURSDAY, 23rd April, at 9 A.M.
PARCELS and CARGO will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until
4 P.M. on the 23rd April.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
NOT TO BE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the
Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bill of Lading.

W. MAGAULAY, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 22, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 29th
Instant will not be forwarded unless
the Late Fee as well as the postage is
prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped
addressed to places to which they can-
not be forwarded unpaid, will be open-
ed and returned to the writers as early
as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
8 P.M. on the 28th instant will be re-
turned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corre-
spondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-
ing the late fee should be placed on the
lower left-hand corner.

All transaction in fractional parts of a Dol-
lar will be conducted in the Coins pre-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Coins, but those
therein specified will either be received
or given in change as fractional parts
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made
in current Dollars of the Colony or
Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order
Offices in the United Kingdom will be
granted until 5 P.M. on the 28th Instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office, Hongkong,
April 10, 1869.

IT is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated the
7th May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce is weight posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Posts in
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or
posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or
any of the Posts in China and Japan, and
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve
Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce for
each half ounce is chargeable.
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that, under the au-
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st
May last, Superintending, or First-Class
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,
be entitled to the same privileges in regard
to Letters sent by or addressed to them on
their own private affairs as are at present
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the
Army; and all Army Schoolmisters will
be entitled (as Army Schoolmisters of all
but the First-Class now are) to the same
privileges, in regard to their Letters, are
enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and
Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and there-
forward Money Orders will be issued at
this Office and at the Agencies thereof at
Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money
Order Offices in the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not
exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange
Current for Each Mail, and charged with
Commission according to the following
Scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding £2,
Above £2 and not exceeding £5,
" " " " "
" " " " " £10,

2.—No Money Order to include a frac-
tional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United King-
dom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yoko-
hama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange
at which Money Orders are being issued at
the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700
Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom,
shewing the Counties in which they are
situated, are hung up for public refer-
ence at this Office, and also at Shanghai
and Yokohama.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Amer-
ica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and the West Coast of Central
and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steamship Company
(Limited)" and the "French Transatlantic
Company." And at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steamship Lines: Cu-
nard, Inman, National, General Trans-
atlantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Amer-
ica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in
American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West,

G. R. E. LANE,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 16, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "CHINA."

The Contract Packet "CHINA" will
be despatched with the usual Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 23rd Instant, at 9 A.M., and the Post
Office will be open for the reception of
Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registra-
tion, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8
P.M. on the 23rd Instant. Letters
&c., may be posted in the night box
from 8 P.M. on the 28th Instant until
7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M.
on the 20th Instant will be chargeable,
in addition to the usual postage, with
a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this
Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers,
Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 20th
Instant.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) ad-
dressed to the United Kingdom, via
Marseilles or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet from \$8.30
to \$8.60 A.M. on payment of a late fee
of 48 cents each, in addition to the
postage, after which no Letters can be
received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence
of Box Holders will be received at the
window set apart for the purpose, on
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to
the United Kingdom will be sent on,
charged with a fine of One Shilling in
addition to the postage.

Post-Office Notifications.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 29th
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the Late Fee as well as the postage is
prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped
addressed to places to which they can-
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as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
8 P.M. on the 28th instant will be re-
turned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corre-
spondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the Stamp or Stamps represent-
ing the late fee should be placed on the
lower left-hand corner.

All transaction in fractional parts of a Dol-
lar will be conducted in the Coins pre-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Coins, but those
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situated, are hung up for public refer-
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and South America, at Aspinwall with
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(Limited)" and the "French Transatlantic
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nard, Inman, National, General Trans-
atlantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd.

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scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Coins, but those
therein specified will either be received
or given in change as fractional parts
of a Dollar.

1.—Repayment whether of an original,
or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not
be made to the remitter until it has been
ascertained that the advice has been
cancelled at the Office on which the Order was
originally drawn.

13.—Repayment of an Order must be ob-
tained before the end of the Sixth Calendar
Month after that in which it was drawn; for
instance, if drawn in January, must be ob-
tained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed,
and a new Order (for which a second Com-
mission, to be deducted from the amount
of the Order, will be charged) will become
necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after
that in which it was drawn,—for instance,
if drawn in January, and not paid before
the end of the following January—all claim
to the Money will be forfeited, unless
under peculiar circumstances, the Post
Office of the Country in which the Order was
drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order
by whomsoever presented, the paying Office
will not be liable to any further claim. If
a wrong payment, however, be made owing
to negligence on the part of any Officer of
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of
the Country or Colony in which the neg-
ligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the
Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater secur-
ity against fraud, and for the better work-
ing of the system generally will be made
as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the
transmission of large sums of money, the
British or Colonial Post Office, in the case
may be, will consider the propriety of in-
creasing the Commission, and will exercise
the power of wholly suspending for a time
the issue of Money Orders.

20.—Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the
transmission of large sums of money, the
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are used by mercantile men, or others,
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the power of wholly suspending for a time
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23.—Should it appear that Money Orders
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transmission of large sums of money, the
British or Colonial Post Office, in the case
may be, will consider the propriety of in-
creasing the Commission, and will exercise
the power of wholly suspending for a time
the issue of Money Orders.

24.—Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the
transmission of large sums of money, the
British or Colonial Post Office, in the case
may be, will

Insurances.

INSURANCE OFFICE
having been appointed
for the above INSURANCE
prepared to accept Marine
Policies on any first class
or Steamers, on the usual
terms of loss, in CHINA,
COURT, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
OB. S. WALKER & CO.
June 21, 1864.

NOTICE:

SURANCE COMPANY.
Rates will be charged in
short period: Insurances,
One per cent.
Month ending per cent.
Months ending per cent.
The full Annual Rate
of 1 per cent.
B. S. WALKER & CO.,
Royal Insurance Company,
April 7, 1868.

NOTICE:

Having received extend-
THE ROYAL INSUR-
ANCE, are now authorized to
paint FIRE as follows, viz.
first-class Building, or on
therin — in Hongkong,
OB. S. WALKER & CO.,
Company of Liverpool,
June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION
OF PREMIUM FOR
THE INSURANCE.

igned have (as already inti-
their Circular dated 14th Oc-
tive authority from the Se-
ROYAL INSURANCE.
Reduce the rate of Premium
circumstances, on PRIVATE
and on FURNITURE and
contained.
DWELLING-HOUSES removed
the rate of Premium will
ers per Cent. in place of One
Annuity as hitherto charged.
Residences, so situated, be-
semi-detached, the rate will
be One-half per Cent.
Annual Rates for FIRE IN-
various classes of Buildings
ents will therefore remain as
further notice, viz.: —
removed
(removed
wn) and their
per cent.
- Houses (simi-
l) and their
per cent.
na House and
ts. 14 per cent.
per special arrangement.
B. S. WALKER & CO.,
Royal Insurance Company,
November 9, 1866.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.

igned, a agent for the above
are prepared to grant POLI-
RE, on BUILDINGS and
rent rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

February 6, 1867.

SEA & FIRE INSUR-
COMPANY.

igned having been appointed
Hongkong for the above
are prepared to grant I-
EA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

April 1, 1865.

INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

igned having been appointed
as Agents of this Associa-
tion to issue Policies upon
current rates of premium
made payable in London,
Calcutta, Singapore,
Cochin and Shanghai.

to the usual brokerage that
turns to the assured of each
lose of each current year,
per cent of the profits of the
year divided pro rata to
premium paid by each pa-

RUSSELL & CO.

March 2, 1867.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

igned having been appointed
China for the above Insur-
are prepared to grant Poli-
Marine Risks, at the current

LUSSELL & CO.

July 6, 1866.

RAN SEA AND
RANCE COMPANY OF
SAMARANG.

igned having been appointed
Macao for the above named
prepared to grant Policies
to Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & CO.

ust 4, 1866.

COSTERLING
IRE INSURANCE COM-
Y OF BATAVIA.SEA AND FIRE INSUR-
COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

igned having been appointed
Hongkong for the above
are prepared to grant
Sea Risks on the annual
SIMSEN & CO.

August 1, 1866.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD,
Consisting of:
MOLAVES,
BANABAS,
ARANGAS,
And other descriptions.
Apply to LANDSTEIN & CO.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

For Sale.

AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE following SETS of the "CHINA PUNJUB" can be obtained, stitched in paper-wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents per copy viz.—
No. Price
1 set, deficient 5 per set \$5.75
21 " 4.5 " 5.50
21 " 4.5, 6 " 5.25
5 " complete from 10 " 3.75
11 " 11 " 3.50
11 " 15 " 2.50
4 " 16 " 2.25
Also 2 separate copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, and from 19 to 24.
C. A. SAINT.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BELATEE BUNGALOW,

Chittagong.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR KNOWN,

CHUTNIES and Indian Condiments.

Namely,

Friend's Chutney

Bengal Chutney

Linen Chutney

Cashew Chutney

Findley Chutney

Col. Skinner's Chutney

Major Gray's Chutney

Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel,

Per hhd. 22d

Mulligatawny Paste

Per doz. qts. 9d

Curry Paste

Per doz. pds. 2d

Curry Powder

Per lb. 4d

Tamarind Fish, 100

Pies in barrel, 20a

Tamarind Fish Rose

Per gal. square.

Mango Fish-Roses

Per bottle 7d

Smoked Mango Fish

100 in tins 11a

Chili Vinegar

Per bottle 2d

Cayenne Pepper

Per bottle 2d

JAMS AND JELLIES.

2lb. tins 1-lb. tins.

Guava Jelly

Tippene Jam

Preserved Lemons

Perryd Mangos

Pine Apple Jelly

" Prune

Pickled Limes

Bad Preserve

Bengal Humpas

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and

Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of the Globe.

Payne and Co.

Have always in hand, a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.

Terms: Remittance, or refer in Calcutta, to accompany order.

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount

will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

FOUR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's

Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & CO.

For further particulars apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & CO.

Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

SHERRY, 3 "

PORT, 2 "

CLARET, 1 "

BRILLEY & CO.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

STEAM COALS.

For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board,

ENGLISH—Londonderry West Hartley,

Davidson West Hartley, Straker's

West Harley.

WELSH—Blaenware Martyn.

Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & CO.

Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.

Applied to

FREDERIC DEGENAER,

3, Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, September 12, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Just Received.

Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.

Applied to

GEORGE GLASSE,

With Immediate Possession.

TWO-STORYED GRANITE GODOWNS at

Wanchi, adjoining the Timber Yard

of the Union Dock Company.

Apply to LANDSTEN & CO.

Hongkong, November 23, 1868.

TO LET.

THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel

Street, containing five Rooms with

Compradore's Room and Godown attached.

Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMAIE & CO.'s

Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 19, 1869.

TO LET.

THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage

Street, containing six Rooms with

Compradore's Room and Godown attached.

Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMAIE & CO.'

Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

TO LET.

THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage

Street, containing six Rooms with

Compradore's Room and Godown attached.

Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMAIE & CO.'

Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 19, 1869.

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Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,

At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMAIE & CO.'

Office, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 19

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship
"OLD DOMINION,"
will follow the *F. A. Palmer*,
and have quick despatch for
the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1869. 27ap

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.
The following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
Ez Cambodge, 2d February, 1869.
GEO. L. B. 1 case Chemicals.
Ez Donau, 30th March, 1869.
Mr. School 2 cases (contents unknown).
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, April 14, 1869.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the following Packages
from Brit. barque *Meteor*, from Syd-
ney, are requested to communicate with the
Undersigned, and take immediate delivery of
their Goods, or they will be landed and
stored at their risk and expense.
K. 5 packages Mer-
son & Sons.
E. 48 cases Preserved
Meats, shipped by Ra-
tton & Co.
A. T. 7 cases Copper,
65 cases Fish, Atak.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at Kobe, and
Osaka as COMMISSION MERCHANT and
General Agent. HENRY LUCAS.
Hongkong, April 16, 1869. t.

NOTICE.
M. JOHN GELBLARD, will act as our At-
torney in China from this date.
WED. M. HABSBURG,
GEORGE A. F. NORRIS,
Hongkong, April 20, 1869. my20

M. R. F. GOBREN has this day been ad-
mitted a partner in our firm.
SANDER & Co.,
Hongkong, April 21, 1869. my21

NOTICE.
In connection with Messrs R. DUNJEE-
SHAW & Co., of Bombay, and Messrs
FRAMJEE HORMUZEE & Co., of Shanghai,
we have this day commenced business at
this place as Merchants and General Com-
mission Agents.

Our firm consists of Mr. RUSTUMJI DHU-
JESSHAW and Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUZEE, and
Mr. DADAHOO MOONCHEREE is autho-
rized to sign it.

FRAMJEE HORMUZEE & Co.,
Hollywood Road, No. 7,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1869. 20my.

M. R. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN
SAMUEL COX, will sign our firm per
procuration from this date.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, April 15, 1869. July15

THE Undersigned having arrived from
Bombay, has established himself as
Merchant and Agent, under the Firm and
Style of HAJER MEERZA MOHAMMED ALLY &
Co.,
HAJER MEERZA MOHAMMED ALLY,
ABERDEEN STREET,
Hongkong, April 6, 1869. my6

NOTICE.
We have this day admitted Mr. BENJA-
MIN E. GALT, as a partner in our
firm.
FAWCETT & Co.,
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
LIMITED.

M. R. C. LINDON DAVIS having resign-
ed, Mr EDWARD BAKER has been ap-
pointed Secretary of the above Company
from this date.
Hongkong, March 31, 1869.

THE business heretofore carried on by
the Undersigned, will, from this date
be continued under the Firm and Style of
PUTTALAM ADDOOLALLY. And all out-
standing accounts by the Undersigned will
be settled; paid, and recovered by the above
Firm.
PUTTALAM ADDOOLALLY,
Hongkong, March 30, 1869. 30ap30

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
Porter ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm ceased
on the 30th June last.

Mr. TOBIAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISBET
OLMSTED and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GEARY are
authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

R. M. this after Mr George E. LANKE-
SHAW will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company at this port.
GEO. F. BOWMAN.
Hongkong, March 15, 1869.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CHARLES BUDDIE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.
M. D. O. CHARIE retires from our Firm,
and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES are admittied Partners
from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, January 1, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
From this date the Management of the
Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge of
Mr. GEORGE E. POTTS, to whom all com-
munications should be addressed.
YEE-WO & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that
he is now publishing a Series of 40

Views of Hongkong, price \$25—

10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12

24 do. 10 by 8

4 Small instantaneous Subjects from
the Dragon Procession,

Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

For Sale.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICE
For

ONE MONTH ONLY.

HE Undersigned beg respectfully to call
the attention of Ship-masters and the
Public in General to the Notice that they
are SELLING OFF the Remainer of their
STOCK.

COST PRICE

FOR

ONE MONTH ONLY,

they have a large assortment of
Goods, particularly Rope, Canvas, Stoves,
Seals, Packing, Tobacco, Sausages, Cheese,
and various other Articles.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1869.

BROADWOOD & SON'S
PIANOFORTES.

TO ARRIVE PER "CHUSAN"

Grand Cottage, 3 Unisons 7 Octaves.

1 Cottage Grand, 2 Unisons C to A.

Royal Boudoir Grand, (very powerful)

3 Unisons 7 Octaves.

The above Instruments are in solid Ma-
hogany, and selected for this climate.

6 MUSIC STOOLS.

For particular apply to "A. B." care of
China Mail Office.

Hongkong, April 12, 1869.

ap27

TOBACCO.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned, an Invoice

of AMERICAN TOBACCO, comprising—

GOLD TWIST.

GOLD LEAF.

NAVY FOURES.

SOLACE.

And other BRANDS.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and
General Commission Agent.

Commercial Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

t.

FOR SALE.

HE following Properties belonging to

the Estate of DENT & Co.

At Hankow.—The Property at present

occupied by MESSRS EVANS & RAINBOURNE,

consisting of a Dwelling House, with Serv-
ants' Offices and Stables and three Go-
downs each 150 feet by 60.

The situation of this Property outside the

British concession, its river frontage of

320 feet and extensive Godown accommoda-
tion makes it one of the most valuable at

Hankow especially for steam-boat purposes.

At Kukkiang.—Four Lots on the British

Concession with a frontage of 232 feet on the

river bank. The buildings consist of

a Dwelling House, with Servants' Offices,

and two Godowns 100 feet by 50 and 108

feet by 66 on the front Lots, and of a Godown

155 feet by 66 feet on the back Lot.

For further particulars, apply at the Of-
fice of the Trustees,

No. 7, Pedder's Hill ;

or to H. P. HANSEN,
Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

aug31

PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES.

GOOD Breakfast CLARET, doz, \$ 4.00

In pints, 24 pint bottles, " 4.50

Medoc Breakfast CLARET, " 5.00

Dessert CLARET,

St. Emilion " 8.00

Chateau Margaux, " 9.00

St. Pierre St. Julian (extra), " 24.00

CLARET in Wood,

Medoc in Wood, 40 gals, " 45.00

Roussillon, 40 gals, " 35.00

G. DUROST & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

my1

EX. FALCON AND ZIBA.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS with Linen

UNDER-HIRTS, Lines and Paper Cu-
LARS, White, Brown and Stripe Thread

and Cotton SOCKS, NECKTIES and

SCARFS, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Satin

Straw H.T.S., Ellwood's HELMETS, Sangar

UMBRELLAS, Masala VESTS, Trower DUCK and DRILL, ALPACA,

Fine MERINO and PAK MATTAS,

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and

Untrimmed HATS, White and Fancy Mus-
lin and other DRESSES, Printed French

CAMBRICS, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cot-
ton H.S.H., SILK GLOVES, Trimmed

BODICES, Cambric EDGINGS, RIB-
BONS, LACES, VELVET'S, HABER-

DASHERY, &c.

Window CURTAINS, Mosquito NETS,

Sheetings and COUNTERPANES,

Bath and Toilet COVERS, Antimacassars

Table LINENS, Gauna and other FLANNELS,

Longsleeves and Irish LINENS, STATION-
ERY of all kinds, PERFUMERY,

BRUSHES, SOAPS, SPONGES, Children's ERAMULATORS, &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.,

Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

tf

GREAT REDUCTION.

Closing of Business.

HE Undersigned, who is closing his bu-
siness in May next, begs most respec-
tfully to offer to the public, his large

selection of Photographs, at the following

rates, an opportunity that should not

be lost; patrons wishing to have copies

from their negatives can have them at

greatly reduced rates.

Views in set of 50, ... \$20.

Views in set of 25, ... \$12.50

W. P. FLOYD.

Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

tf

le that the existence of
ment can be passed over
ing enquiry on the part
The keeper will be
cuted for manslaughter—
in fuscous resident does
us piglaughter—and
ave his inhumanity re-
those decorative iron
so admirably become the
beauty with which our
lids. But a serious ques-
who was responsible for
Was it the In-
rance, or the Registrar
Surveyor General, or the
Are all or any of
to be blamed? We can
seems odd that with such
as are conferred by
the existence of such
should have been
It will probably
the officers we have
true—that they have
wers to interfere unless
laid. If this be so the
cessity, we very
out, for Municipal
ed to deal with such
learn indeed that me-
taken to immediately
rors detailed at the
The patients have been
Civil Hospital; the place
cleaned; future ad-
en forbidden and steps
taken to found a resi-
More than that's en-
held by the Gover-
in the body of one of the
this does not affect our
necessity for a Municipal
a constant look-out over
going as a text for our
is scarcely likely to be
ew of such sensational
may take the opportunity
a few more particulars,
for the control which
alone successfully exer-
es it, for instance, that
oads are even yet left so
but a few days since in
a man was badly wounded
street fight—as noisy as
ay be—and that not a
ould be found nearer
by the few Europeans
ested in stopping the
comes it that a similar
ly took place in Wynd-
latory idiotic sable guar-
to be found refusing to
and interfere—it being
try to spend a quarter of
him comprehend that
ed him to merely cross
How comes it that
Stanton street almost
is allowed to exist with
constant annoyance of
ropans, including even
have nothing to
question of permitting
nts to be open? We
more instances of
police duty, and of the
those disgraceful house
disturbances constantly
are a public nuisance
ished from the respect
he town; but a dozen
are not, as we know,
ticated instance. And
w attention to another
ortant question, when
unicipal Council?
ine *ad infinitum*. The
the cutting—especially on
ries, etc., etc., might
ect of a chitric. But
how we naturally refer
powerless to act. In
within our own exper-
ain Superintendent, of
recoyously expressing his
was the case, informed
able to afford relief;
in the case with other
ole system of domestic
radically wrong. And
uman life (albeit only
in sacrificed or villain-
through the want of
m such as we recom-
ole that a change for
e forced upon official

GOAL

wreck of the *Ingraham*,
recently lost off Amoy,
on the 20th instant for

he started in the race
the Corinthian Cup and
ia, *Mosquito*, *Mayflower*,
Up to the time of off
have not learned any-

held at the Civil hos-
one of the unfortunate
Chinese "hospital"
to. Some interesting
ited, but the report had
we're going to press.

Case gave their first
Hongkong last night at
The weather was num-
applause testified its
artist's merits. My
and vivacious in her
acter, and she evoked
genuine laugh. Mr
in the violin, the accord-
o, with a facility and
a good knowledge of
The entertainment will
day next, when there
o of programme, and
the first time in Hong-
er's extraordinary ill-
Cabinet." Everybody

recollects what a sensation "Pepper's Ghost" created in London. It will no doubt be very amusing here.

In the case of Chow-a-to yesterday tried for uttering and being unlawfully in possession of two five-dollar bank notes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts. In passing sentence the Chief Justice remarked that though the offence of the prisoner was not so bad as that of the man found connected with the manufacturing of these notes he had been guilty of an offence which, in the interests of commerce, demanded a severe sentence, and that the prisoner should be made an example of. The sentence of the court was imprisonment with hard labor for three years.

A royal warrant, signed by Mr Cardwell, has been issued, announcing that the re-engagement of soldiers will in future be limited to those cases in which men shall renew their engagement for a second term of service while actually serving. This new regulation is to take effect from the 1st day of April, or, in the case of soldiers serving out of the United Kingdom, on the 30th day of April. The warrant also announces that the following wages and payments heretofore granted to soldiers at the time of the engagement shall cease on the 31st March, viz. the free kit, or commutation in lieu thereof; twenty days' marching money; the payment of compensation in lieu of clothing from the 1st of April to date of re-engagement, if such re-engagement should be made before the 1st of July; and the payment of £2 for the provision of winter clothing in North America.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr Russell on the Bench.

James Derling, private 75th Regt, was the only "boozier" in dock to-day. Inspector Gray stated that he was brought to the Station by a Lokong, being drunk and incapable, so much so that he would not give his name. He broke some forms amounting to £1 damage. In addition, defendant's behaviour in Court was anything but respectful. When asked for his defence he became impudent and breathed defiance. The Magistrate sentenced him to 14 days imprisonment.

W. D. Fireman, S. S. West Indian, was fined £5, or in default 14 days imprisonment, for unlawful possession of a pair of shoes. He was found by the Sentinel on duty coming out from the Military Cantine with the shoes.

Captain Crosbie, master of the American barque *Arthur*, lost on the Pratas Shoals, charged 12 men belonging to a junk with extorting money. It would appear that when the ship was in peril, the junk-men before rendering any assistance, desired the Captain to write a promissory note for £1,000, which the Captain did. Inspector Blackwood, in charge of the case, applied for a remand till Thursday next, which was accordingly granted.

The following is the remainder of the evidence given before the Coroner, including that by Mr Caldwell, to which we alluded in our last evening's report of the inquest on the death of Tai Akwa:

Wong-ten-fook, broker or market man of the coolie-house, stated that there were one or two sick people in the house lately. He could not say what the book produced was for; neither could he say of what disease the patients were sick. He has seen one man taken out of the house because he was very sick; could not say what was the matter. This was since 22nd of March: he had been in the house over a month. Never saw any one carried out into the street; never saw any one carried in the house.

Mr D. R. Caldwell, Chinese interpreter, sworn, said he had been employed by Mr Isaac, agent for the Surinam Emigration Company, to procure emigrants to go to Surinam. The Man Fook Wo has a number of branches, one of which is the house in question; and the Emigration Officer Dr Adams went to all the houses, on the 10th instant, to select men to go on board ship. Two or three days after this another and closer medical examination was held on board ship, when a number were rejected as unfit to carry out the contract; and sent ashore. On Monday last, the 10th, the Emigration officer and Dr Adams inspected a further number of men from the different houses, to complete the complement required for the *Ferdinand Brum*. When witness found people flocking in too large numbers, it was intimated that no more could be required, and the head men were instructed to get rid of the men as speedily as possible, bringing those who were willing to go away, that they might be sent on board passage-boats to their native places. He did not give them money, as he would then have stayed in the Colony—which he wished to prevent. It would be of no benefit to the people in the interest to prevent any from going away. In cases of illness, instructions were given that they should be seen to; but if serious cases arose, they should be taken to the Chinese Hospital in Fai-ping-shan—expenses of which would be paid through him. He had not been personally to the E. Texas Hospital lately; but knew of many who had gone to the Hospital who had not died. The Coroner here explained that he asked that question because he had him self visited the place yesterday; and the effect upon him had been very great. "He had been very queer" ever since, as the right, the picture, he said there was something terrible.

Witness continued to say that the common people, even respectable shopkeepers, were there to be entered. The Coroner observed that such might be the case; but he never could forget the impression made upon his mind by the sight of the so-called wards. It was a perfect picture of filth and misery; the patients were huddled together in a most miserable place, with pools of urine about, and evidently performed the duties of nature where they lay. There was no one to give a drink of water to any of them, or attend them in any way; and when the keeper was asked whether this one or that one was dead or alive, he stated that he did not know. One who was asked made use of a most filthy expression in common use among the Chinese. Another was tested by a kick—to see whether he was dead or not—and the reply was a groan. Mr Caldwell said that he certainly did not know that anything was going wrong, else he would have taken action. But he was only responsible for the payment. The Coroner remarked that he did not think of seeing whether the Chinese carried out their part of the contract.

Witness stated that he thought naturally it was carried out, as the keeper of the Hospital was a respectable man. He con-

tinued to detail the mode of entering into the engagements on the part of the coolies. The coolie-house keepers could not by any chance gain by putting out any man, as all the expense was borne by the agent. He knew nothing of the man named Tai Akwa; he could give the names of all who had been sent on board the ship, but those who had been rejected he could not speak of. The coolies were always brought to witness-house before food allowance was given, and he always told them that they would have ample time to consider whether they would go or not; but if this man had been in the house, he must have been examined by the Doctor. If he were 32 years of age, he would not be taken as an emigrant, unless he had a wife and family. He could offer no explanation as to why the man should be found outside the house, as it would be no advantage whatever to the keepers. He had complaints from the coolies once or twice, chiefly about "chow" and a scarcity of opium; he always advised any who smoked opium not to put down their names.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STREET NOISES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR.—In the London papers we often hear of hawkers being punished for hawking loudly in the streets, while in Hongkong they often bawl out so loud as to deafen one's ears, without any hindrance. Would it not be a good thing if, as regards these persons, the authorities of Hongkong were to observe the same laws as the Government of England observes?

Yours, &c.,

April 24, 1869.

THE DANGERS AT THE CAPE.

Wreck of vessels off the Cape, through unknown currents are of frequent occurrence; the subjoined case seems to show that there are unknown rocks there to.

On the 17th Dec. last a Court of Inquiry was held by the resident magistrates of Simon's Bay, with Staff Commander Dyer, R.N., as Nautical Assessor, relative to the loss of the ship *Sir Ralph Abercrombie*, 740 tons, registered at Alloa, which sailed from Cardiff on Oct. 18, with a cargo of coal, and was afterwards abandoned. The Court, after hearing the evidence of the Master and Crew, decided, it appears, that the vessel was not closer than one mile to the land when she struck. It is shown, also, that the Master had consulted his charts. He states in his own evidence that at the time he struck he had Hardy Point well open of Heard Point. The chart, however, of Trista d'Ancuina Group, which he had in use at the time, not having been saved, the Court is unable to test the cross bearing taken on the occasion. It is shown by the evidence of the principal witness, as well as by the entries in the official log, that, in consequence of the baffling winds at the moment of the vessel striking, she, when in store, made a sternboard to a considerable distance, but that when she struck she was about half a mile distant from the shore, and that she was certainly outside the line of kelp, which is shown on the chart to extend one-third of a mile off shore, where there is 6 fathoms water. The Court, therefore, find that the vessel must have grounded upon some outlying rock, not marked on the charts, but that her so grounding was not due to want of caution or to bad seamanship on the part of the Master. With regard to the subsequent abandonment of the ship, the Court is of opinion that the Master did all in his power to save the vessel, and that he was justified in abandoning her at the time he did, she having then 14 feet of water in her hold. The Master's certificate is, therefore, returned to him.

ENGLISH INTRIGUE IN COCHIN.

It is very droll to find the French using the same arguments, and almost the very words, regarding us and our imagined intrigues in Siam and Cambodge, which a number of excellent people among ourselves are constantly employing with reference to Russia in Persia and Afghanistan. We are Russia! from the French point of view, Siam is our Persia, Cambodge our Afghanistan; and the French colony of Cochin-China, with the glorious delta of the Mekong, where Camoeus paraphrased the Psalms, is to us (according to M. de Carne in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*) what India is to the Russian. We think it very likely—just what India is to the Russians, and about as likely to be invaded. In the meanwhile, the French Government of Saigon has not been so supine as ours of Calcutta. Distraining the policy of masterly inactivity, they have taken the advice of their *Friend of India*, and established M. de Lagree, capitaine de vaisseau, with an adequate French escort at a Khoon-run (only n't so cool), which by its position compulsorily holds the King and country of Cambodge at mercy—and all this is done to forestall us! And now out influence in France is supposed to be checkmated! Now, thanks to the vigour of the Governor of French Cochin-China, Admiral de la Grindere, and the tact and firmness of the French envoy in Cambodge, M. de Lagree, Saigon may at last be considered safe!—Poker.

DAMPFUNDING THE BEADS.—A singular event has just happened at St. George's, Antwerp. The beads there have the custom of preceding the principal persons of the parish in order to make way for them, a decently-dressed woman whom he wished to move aside refused, saying, "I am in the house of God, where all are equal. If these ladies wish to pass, let them go." The functionality, little habituated to such observations, took her by the arm and tried to force a passage; but she raised her hand and gave him such a slap of the face as no dignitary of his kind had perhaps ever received before. He was so thunderstruck at the attack that he never thought of persisting.

PICK-POCKETS.—No enjoyment, however inconceivable, confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life, from having made once an agreeable toilet, or lived for any length of time with pleasure, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

THAT nobility is the trutest which a man derives not from his pedigree, but from himself; that excellency is the greatest which is personal; that glory is the most estimable which is fixed in our intellectual and moral attributes, not that which a man looks up with his eyes.

THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

(From the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.)

Our readers have observed the anxiety manifested by foreign Governments, and especially by that of France, to insure in their Maritime Services the complete adoption of the *Commercial Code of Signals*, and with that object, to avail themselves of all those means which administrative departments in all civilised States have at their disposal. Another instance of this disposition has been recently evinced by the French Government. Towards the close of last year our Ambassador in Paris was instructed to bring to the notice of the Minister of Marine the requirement for the examination of Masters and Mates in this country, as regards the *Commercial Code of Signals*, the suggestion being, of course, that similar requirement might, with advantage, be adopted by those to whom it pertains, to shape the programme for the examination of Officers in the French Merchant Marine. We are happy to state that the suggestion has not only been well received, but has been really adopted. The Minister of Marine, in reply to Lord Lyons, says that it has been determined that the examination of Masters in the Overseas Trade (*Long course*) shall, so far as it relates to the *Commercial Code of Signals*, be the same as that prescribed for the officers of the Merchant Marine in this country. The readiness with which this suggestion has been adopted by the Ministry of Marine is quite in keeping with those other acts of the French Government by which the desire to make the adoption of the *Commercial Code effective* and complete, in the French Marine, has been manifested—the careful translation of the Code, its immediate and exclusive adoption in the Imperial Navy and at the Semaphore Stations, and in the frequent circulars issued by the Ministry of Marine relative to the working of the system. Nor is the interest taken by the Government of the other leading Maritime States in the use of the Code less marked than that exhibited by the Government of France, though owing to the fact that France was the first, after this country, to adopt the Code, it is, perhaps, better understood and more generally in work in the French Marine than in that of other foreign States, not excepting America. The progress, however, towards the universal adoption of the Code is so rapid, that almost every ship that is met at sea communicates by this Code; and if the response is not by the same Code, it cannot be made at all. We have published, within the past day or two, a series of letters from shipowners and shipmasters, in which this fact is fully attested, as the result of their personal experience, or as a matter within their knowledge. One correspondent tells us of a vessel that had got into the Chops of the Channel, with thick weather. She was, of course, in soundings, and she made out her position by dead reckoning; but which, before shaping an up-channel course, it was of course, of the utmost consequence to verify, no land having been sighted and no observation possible. Presently she fell in with a steamer. The ship ran up the Signal by the old Code, "What is your latitude and longitude?" The steamer carried the *Commercial Code*, and ran up the reply in the Signals of that Code. They were not understood, and the ship's position was only confirmed three or four hours afterwards, by making the Eddystone. Another, who signs himself "An Old Sailor," says—"I have been in a remote part of the world lately, and I find I can converse freely with foreign Shipmasters on the *Commercial Code* when I cannot with my tongue." This is the experience now of every man who carries and employs the *Commercial Code*. He is the possessor of a universal language, by means of which he can communicate with the ships of all nations and with the Signal Stations ashore of France, Spain, and Portugal. A third Correspondent expresses the very natural wish that there was only one Code of Signals in use. It is a singular fact that we could give a Code of Signals to foreign States which upon its merits, they adopt exclusively, while we permit the communication between ships of our own Marine to be embarrassed by the existence and employment of two Codes. The *Commercial Code* not only supplies every requirement for signalling, but it is by far the most comprehensive Code of Marine Signals ever invented. A Correspondent, whose letter we have already referred to, says truly, "that one set of flags is quite enough to take care of on board ship, and one book is quite enough to have knocking about in a ship's cabin." But the devil does not rest there. So long as a second Code is in existence, it will be carried by ships commanded by men who will not be at the trouble of making themselves acquainted with the *Commercial Code*. The result is, that such ships do not understand the Signals made by one out of every twenty vessels they meet. This remark applies to the elder class of Masters and Mates. The Board of Trade have made an acquaintance with the *Commercial Code* compulsory in the examination of Masters and Mates for certificates of competency; and by-and-by there will not be an Officer of a seagoing ship that will not carry the *Commercial Code*, and not an Officer in the Merchant Marine who is not familiar with its working. But, in the meantime, the confusion created by the employment of two Codes, as attested by our correspondents, is an evil which, although it is in gradual process of extinction, should not be suffered to exist. Apart from this, a seagoing ship now-a-days not carrying the *Commercial Code* is comparatively helpless, and nowhere more helpless than on our Coasts, where, as in France and other countries, the only Signals made or understood are those of the *Commercial Code*.

TWENTY-ONE SHILLINGS' WORTH OF PORK.

A guinea pig.

A PROMISING CHILD.—"Pa, will you give me a shilling if I'll prove to you that dog has ten tails?" "Yes, my son." "Well, to begin, one dog has one more tail than no dog, hasn't he?" "Yes." "Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one tail more than no dog, then one dog must have ten tails." The father gave the boy the shilling.

ENGLAND'S MESSAGE TO IRELAND.

(*Spectator*, March 6.)

We trust the country will not allow itself, in its admiration of Mr Gladstone's speech on the Irish Church, to forget the moral grandeur of the occasion on which it was delivered. The night of the 1st March, 1868, ought to mark, we believe, will mark an epoch in the relation between England and Ireland. For the first time in the history of that long connection, now six hundred years old—twice as old as the connection between England and Scotland, these centuries older than the unity of the "Spain"—the elder and stronger partner has frankly recognized the moral equality of the younger and feeble, and acknowledged that his sympathies and instincts, as well as his legal rights, should be admitted among the bases for the action of the firm. Once, and once only in those six centuries, in the vote for the *Encumbered Estates* Act, since a Catholic Admiral beat back the Catholic Arundel, have we robbed every Catholic of his natural chance of a career, of advancement and of all forms of human sympathy; alacrity, largess, and the like, which retains least of its grace, and which, therefore, excites least sympathy in return. We gave our millions ingnridingly, but it was as the rich go to the poor, with no sign of regret; but yet with a half-suppressed complaint that the gift should be required. Catholic Emancipation was avowedly conceded only because the alternative was civil war, and the nation and the king to the last admitted that the alternative would be the most disastrous to Ireland. We have had better chance than an O'Donoghue or O'Neill; apart from creed, no man in England has ever thrown an Irishman's nationality in his teeth; and the two men best rewarded in our time, if anything above their claims, have both been Irishmen. Who objects on the ground of birthplace when a båton falls to the most distinguished Irish of Generals, or in the Indian throne to a man who boasts in the House of a pedigree almost unimpeachable? So enormous is this advantage, so completely does it outweigh every material disability, that were Ireland free tomorrow, the fact once realized that Irishmen were foreigners in the Empire would almost suffice to recompense the Union; and that just must be the depth of the bitterness, the extent of the irritation, which renders an Irishman willing to forget all this utterly that it is as it now exists. The material advantages of the Union are without exception on the side of Ireland, and if the "sentimental" disadvantages of affection, of gratitude, or even that kind of courtesy which is so pleasant a substitute for friendship. The little marks of equality in position, of kindly esteem, of friendliness which grants without thinking of concession showered upon Scotland, that cordial waiver, for instance, of the *Encumbered Estates* Act, cost England nothing in fees, and did add one more to those material benefits, those stones in apology for bread, which our people, so just and yet so ungrateful, are always so ready to bestow. Never once in that long connection, which will one day be the despair of the philosopher, that marvellous association of centuries during which no Irishman has ever loved England or betrayed her, ever pronounced her good or shrunk from her sharpest service, ever believed in her liberality or refused her wages, has England passed a measure for Ireland out of which she could not profit, or which did not add to her strength and wealth. Never once in that long connection, which will one day be the despair of the philosopher, that marvellous association of centuries during which no Irishman has ever loved England or betrayed her, ever pronounced her good or shrunk from her sharpest service, ever believed in her liberality or refused her wages, has England passed a measure for Ireland out of which she could not profit, or which did not add to her strength and wealth. Never once in that long connection, which will one day be the despair of the philosopher, that marvellous association of centuries during which no Irishman has ever loved England or betrayed her, ever pronounced her good or shrunk from her sharpest service, ever believed in her liberality or refused her wages, has England passed a measure for Ireland out of which she could not profit, or which did not add to her strength and wealth. Never once in that long connection, which will one day be the despair of the philosopher, that marvellous association of centuries during which no Irishman has ever loved England or betrayed her, ever pronounced her good or shrunk from her sharpest service, ever believed in her liberality or refused her wages, has England passed a measure for Ireland out of which she could not profit, or which did not add to her strength and wealth. Never once in that long connection, which will one day be the despair of the philosopher, that marvellous association of centuries during which no Irishman has ever loved England or

Portfolio.

DELIGHT IN GOD ONLY.

I love (and have some cause to love) the earth;
She is my Maker's creature; therefore good;
She is my mother, for she gave me birth;
She is my tender nurse—she gives me food;
But what a creature, Lord, compared with
thee!

Or what's my mother, or my nurse to me!
I love the air; her dainty sweets refresh
My drooping soul, and new sweets invite me;
Her shrill mouth'd quire sustains me with
their flesh.

And with their polyphonian notes delight me:
But what the air or all the sweets to these!
Can bless my soul withal, compared to thee!

I love the sea: she is my future creature;

My careful survivor; she provides me alons;

She walks me round; she makes my diet
greater.

She wafts my treasure from a foreign shore:

But, Lord of oceans, when compared with
thee!

What is the ocean, or her wealth to me?

To heaven a high city I direct my way;

The spangled spheres outshines me; 'tis thy

Milky eye, by contemplation's great attorney,

Transects the crystal pavement of the sky;

But what is heaven, great God, compared
to thee?Without thy presence heaven's no heaven
to me.

Without thy presence earth gives no reflec-

tion;

Without thy presence air's a rank infection;

Without thy presence heaven itself no pleasure;

If not possest, I'll not enjoy in thee;

What's earth, forest, or air or heaven to me?

The highest honors that the world can bestow,

Are abased for too low for my desire;

The brightest beams of glory are at most;

But dying sparkles of thy living fire!

The loudest flames that earth can kindle, he

But mighty glow-worms, if compared, to

these, shall hardly be seen in caves;

Without thy presence wealth is bags of cahns;

Wisdom but folly; joy disquiet—sadness;

Friendship is treason, and delights are anach-

Pleasure but pain; and mirth but pleasing

Madness;

Without thy Lord, things be not what they

be;

Nor have they being, when compared with

thee.

In having all things, and not these, what have I?

Not having these, what have my labours got?

Let me envy but then, what further care I!

And having thee alone, what have I not?

What not gain, nor loss; nor would I be

Deceived of heaven, heaven unpossessed of

me.

At Quarts

A string of pearls—

A ring of gold—

A diamond brooch—

A pearl necklace—

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Miscellaneous.

NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

The following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:

Notification.

No. 2. BRITISH CONSULATE,

Canton, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Teas in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the evil complained of might be rectified.

It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the Tea if they were inferior to the samples; but difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonnoye having been engaged, advised having gone forward; and others unnecessary to mention.

Moreover, as the rejection of a chop was little likely to cause loss of damage to the Teamen owing to market fluctuations, no unwillingness was felt on his part to such a result; in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices.

The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts or enforcing what is termed an "equitable cut" for inferior quality were necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided.

It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, as, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected.

Seeing that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to notify to the Teamen, brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hoped that the Proclamation which had been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by shewing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

Proclamation by Chen, Magistrate of the Nanchai District, and Yang, Magistrate of the P'wangy District —

We have received instructions from His Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from His Excellency the Viceroy in tenor as follow:

"The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr Robertson, to the effect that he has been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Tea supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Tea according to muster.

The practice appears to be that the Teamen take round samples of Tea, and the merchants often inspecting and tasting their qualities and arranging for the price to be paid for the chop, with the weight in piculs and the time of delivery, engage tonnage by vessels proceeding to England; and when the Tea agreed to arrive in Canton, they are found on inspection to be not only far inferior in quality to the sample supplied, but largely mixed with what are called 'lie-teas' or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetrated.

He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in view, etc., etc. The U.S. Consul, Mr King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing, the Viceroy ordains that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their obedience."

The Magistrates being in receipt of the above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principles of commerce with foreign merchants, and that to cherish fraudulent designs can in no wise be permitted.

They should, moreover, bear in mind that a bulk of the Tea export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukien, whilst the local trade in Canton itself has at the same time languished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing be further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution, and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade itself will continue to fall off daily, and the possibility of gain to the trader will be still more remote.

It is not difficult to perceive on which side the real interest of the dealer actually lies. After the issue of this Notification, if the traders referred to fail to amend their ways, and still continue indulging in fraudulent practices, on complaint being lodged by foreign merchants, they shall not only be required to make compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment, under the statute for assimilating the offence of obtaining money under false pretences with the crime of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1869.

Translated by
WM. FRED. MAYERS.

For Sale.

The Hongkong Signals,

the Principal House Flags,

belonging to and frequenting Hongkong.

Printed in Colours.

Price, \$1.

Miscellaneous.

A Test of Twenty Years.

Worms in Dogs.

NALDIRE'S Powders are still unrivaled as a speedy, safe, and certain cure. One dose is sufficient, and dogs readily take it.

Manufactured only by

WRIGHT & HOLDSWORTH,
5 Bramah Road, North Brixton, London, S.W.
Sold by A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong;

Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai;

Established 1869. 1w 37July69

(the Flower of Flowers).

JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, and other

Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, of world-wide

celebrity for its medicinal and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND

OLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WIND-

SOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, and

COSTUME CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

PERFUMED ILLUMINATED DINNER

CARDS, ALMANACKS and VALENTINES.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the

Princess of Wales.

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cor-

hill, London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

63Sep24 52t 1w 70Sep24

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.

PREPARED by

JOHN MOIR and SON, Aberdeen.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

* Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

21Nov69 1w 26t 21May69

DUNNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,

HEARTBURN, GOUT, AND

INDIGESTION;

And the best mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DUNNEFORD & CO.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and

Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Aix for DUNNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—Messrs. Watson, Clever & Co. and J.

Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai.

Agents for Hongkong—Messrs. Watson & Co.

69Jan23 1w 26t 69July69

OAKLEY'S SILVERSURTH'S SOAP

(NON-SULPHURIC)

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate,

Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning

Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife

Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a

brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets,

3d. each and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife.

Price from 1s. 6d. each. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON

Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-

makers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c.

Wholesale by

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD,

CABINET CLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

68Aug1 52t 1w 69July69

HEAL AND SON'S

For all Parts of the World.

SOLID MAHOGANY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Vener, very suitable for

extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR & SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every description of Bedding for India,

and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

of the above goods sent free by post to every part of

the world to which there is Post Office.

For Sale.

The Hongkong Signals,

belonging to and frequenting Hongkong.

Printed in Colours.

Price, \$1.

J. BURTON,

Inspector of Markets,

London.

THE CHINA MAIL.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—WC, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—EC, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E, Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS							
Catalina	W. Escojardillo	Span. str.	737	April 18	Landstein & Co		
China	W. C. Steward	Brit. str.	1348	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Douglas	W. C. Toppin	Brit. str.	615	April 20	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
Dupleix	W. C. Noel	Fch. str.	900	April 22	Messageries Imperiales		
Erl King	W. Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	April 13	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	To-day noon
Governor Higginson	W. Mathews	Brit. str.	710	April 14	D. Sassoon Sons & Co	Shanghai	
Kwang Tung	W. C. Pitman	Brit. str.	498	Feb. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co	East Coast	26th, noon
Labotdromais	W. C. Ropatel	Fch. str.	910	April 3	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	
Ottawa	W. Edmond	Brit. str.	1274	April 13	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Phœbe	W. C. Hinstin	Fch. str.	767	April 20	Messageries Imperiales	Shanghai	
Titania	W. Hamlin	Brit. str.	805	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
Venus	W. Cumming	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
West Indian	W. C. Miller	Brit. str.	1804	April 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore & Penang	
Yung-hai-an	W. C. Morison	Russ. str.	447	October 18	Landstein & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Alligator	W. Louisin	N. Ger. bk.	412	March 16	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon	
Alexandrina	K. Sangster	Brit. sh.	670	April 22	Borneo Company		
America	K. Perkins	Salv. sh.	1450	January 16	Captain		
Abécent	W. Gordes	Brit. bk.	517	April 19	R. S. Walker & Co		
Asuncion	W. C. Berri	Span. bk.	270	Feb. 19	Order		
Atrevida	E. Basset	Brit. bk.	467	March 20	Rozario & Co	Sydney	
A. W. Stevens	E. Ingraham	Amer. bk.	526	April 3	A. Heard & Co	New York	Early
Boy Bendixen	W. Maltzisen	Dan. sh.	366	April 15	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Calico	E. Lavarolo	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Carola Cavour	K. Astoria	W. C. Meinholz	320	March 10	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Candace	W. C. Voss	N. Ger. bk.	230	April 22	Bosman & Co		
Candelaria	W. Benitez de Laredo	Span. bk.	407	April 22	Remedios & Co		
Cecilia	W. Misquita	Port. bk.	532	Feb. 18	J. J. dos Remedios & Co		
Chelsea	W. Lowe	Brit. sh.	904	March 18	Rozario & Co		
Contancia	W. Abano	Span. bg.	184	January 30	Remedios & Co		
Daylight	W. Schmidt	Span. bk.	447	April 7	Chinese		
Denis	W. Onslandt	Span. sch.	230	April 10	Remedios & Co		
Dryden	W. C. McMillan	Brit. bk.	424	April 11	Gilmans & Co		
Edouard & Marie	W. Van der Fas	Dut. bk.	480	April 10	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Elise	W. Kaempfer	N. Ger. sh.	360	April 13	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Elton	W. Windsor	Brit. sh.	631	Dee.	Olyphant & Co		
Feige	E. Lewridsen	N. Ger. bk.	280	April 12	E. Schellness & Co	Surinam	
Ferdinand Bruno	W. Voss	N. Ger. sh.	350	March 23	E. Schellness & Co		
Fray Bentos	W. Mata	Salv. bk.	471	April 2	Remedios & Co		
Froderio	W. Nicaine	Ugcl. sh.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
Gavina	W. Barolo	Span. bg.	246	March 11	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Hanneth	E. Tiedebach	N. Ger. bk.	394	April 20	Melchers & Co		
Helvetia	E. Bailey	Immer. sh.	1205	Feb.	0. Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Horald of Light	W. Bradenoth	Brit. bk.	265	Feb. 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Hugo & Otto	W. Rinkert	N. Ger. bk.	460	April 23	Order		
Jane	W. C. Richerson	Brit. bk.	307	April 14	Thomas Howard	Yokohama	
John L. Dimmock	W. C. Wanckell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 23	Russell & Co	San Francisco	
La Serina	K. Maddrel	Brit. sh.	373	April 15	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Leen Fa	W. Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order		
Lima	W. Heinhardt	Ital. sh.	255	Feb. 20	Carlowitz & Co	Guam	To-day
Luisa Canevaro	W. More	Salv. sh.	1100	March 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Maria	W. Canellas	Bugs. sh.	637	Feb. 10	Landstein & Co	Yokohama	To-day
Maria Rickmers	W. Stolt	N. Ger. bk.	700	April 15	Melchers & Co	Shanghai	Immediate
Mikado	W. Lemperit	N. Ger. bk.	339	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon	
National Eagle	E. Nickerson	Amer. sh.	1095	Feb. 1	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	
Nellie Merryman	E. Rollins	Amer. bk.	573	April 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Norma	K. Pohl	N. Ger. sh.	339	April 17	Siemens & Co		
Nile	W. Moran	Brit. bk.	271	April 23	Thomas Howard		
Nuevo Constante	W. Fabre	Span. bg.	203	Dec. 16	Remedios & Co		
Old Dominion	E. Freeman	Amer. sh.	635	March 1	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Early
Oward	E. Whyte	Brit. sh.	606	April 2	Captain		
Parades	W. Papp	N. Ger. bk.	360	April 14	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Parisee	W. Soule	Amer. bk.	540	April 15	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	
Providentia	K. Vevanway	Salv. sh.	564	April 3	Remedios & Co		
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. sh.	387	April 8	Chinese		
Salvia	W. Stuart	Brit. bk.	424	March 27	Rozario & Co	Melbourne	Early
San Lorenzo	W. Ledesma	Span. bg.	220	April 14	Remedios & Co		
Sun Shine	W. Probyn	Brit. sh.	225	April 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Villa de Granada	W. Carrigue	Pchi. bk.	269	March 21	Landstein & Co	Singapore	To-day
Villa de Rivadavia	W. C. Castilho	Span. bg.	261	April 11	Remedios & Co		
Yang Tze	E. Smith	Brit. sh.	688	April 16	John Burd & Co		

WHAMPoa.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Bertha	Mooney	Brit. str.	255	Feb. 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Shanghai, &c.	
Fusiyama	Dundas	Brit. str.	715	April 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Yokohama, &c.	
Niger	Jobling	Brit. str.	1126	April 12	Borneo Company	Shanghai	
Reyna	Barredo	Brit. str.	200	April 21	Remedios & Co		
United Service *	Tough	Brit. str.	612	April 16	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai	
Vencedora	Cervantes	Span. str.	31	March 31	Spanish Consul	Manila	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS			
SHANGHAI	U. Service	Brit. str.	Wm. Pustau & Co
	Niger *	Brit. str.	Borneo Company
	G. Higginson	Amer. str.	D. Sassoon Sons & Co
	N. Merriman	Amer. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co
	Bertha	Brit. str.	Douglas Lapraik & Co
	Labourdonnais	Fch. str.	Messageries Imperiales
	Do.	Do.	Thomas Howard
	M. Rickmers	Brit. str.	Melchers & Co
	Fusiyama	Brit. str.	Douglas Lapraik & Co
OTHER PORTS			
New York	A. W. Stevens	Amer. Amer.	A. Heard & Co
	Helvetia	Amer. Amer.	Russell & Co
	National Eagle	Amer. Amer.	A. Heard & Co
	Old Dominion	Amer. Amer.	A. Heard & Co
	J. L. Dimmock	Brit. Amer.	Russell & Co
	Parsee	Amer. Amer.	Bosman & Co
	Cheslea	Brit. Amer.	Rozario & Co
	Atrevida	Brit. Amer.	Rozario & Co
	Albatross	Brit. Amer.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
	Abdullah	Brit. Amer.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
	Albatros	N. Ger. Amer.	Stiemens & Co
	Norma	N. Ger. Amer.	Stiemens & Co
	Gravina	Span. Amer.	Remedios & Co
	Per. Brun	Per. Amer.	E. Schellness & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY			